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Those months have been marked by some savage and tragic contrasts in our water problems across the Nation. In the West and the Midwest, the raging floods have swept through town after town, claiming lives, destroying millions of dollars worth of property.

And while that was happening in the West and Midwest in our great country, here in the East we were in the grip of an unprecedented and deepening drought. And when these emergencies arrive, the Government is pledged to do what has to be done and what can be done.

Let me make it clear that I do not like emergencies:

First, because they are expensive. In the past 12 months the flood damages in the United States alone have amounted to \$1½ billion.

Second, because they are wasteful. Last year's floods in northern California alone carried enough water into the sea to meet the domestic and municipal and complete industrial demands of the entire Nation for a whole year—16 trillion gallons.

Third, because they are really unnecessary. We now have the capability to plan ahead and to build together so that these disasters can be prevented.

Our generation is challenged to really make a steady, determined, and, I hope, successful, effort to eliminate drought and flood from this land. In the last few months we have had challenges equally important that have been met. And if our astronauts can do what they did the other day—spend 8 days in space—we have got enough ingenuity, imagination and determination here to get the job done with drought and flood.

Now, the 89th Congress has responded more to this challenge than any Congress in our history. It has compiled the greatest 8-month record of conservation since the Nation was born. And today, as part of that record, we have gathered here in the White House to sign into law the Auburn-Folsom south project for California's Central Valley.

I saw CARL HAYDEN here and I was wondering if that was the billion dollar Arizona bill. But in every sense, this is really a modern answer to an age-old problem.

The city of Sacramento has been living under the perennial threat of floods from the American River. Now we are going to eliminate that threat with the construction of the massive Auburn Dam, and the water that is stored behind that dam will drought proof the entire Central Valley.

If this day had been in existence last year, when the American River rampaged, we could have saved enough water to serve the city of Sacramento for more than 5 years.

New homes and townsites, of course, will result and be developed. Industry and agriculture will be assured of the water they need. The reservoir itself, located on the western slope of the Sierras, will provide wholesome outdoor recreation for millions of nearby citizens. And, finally, the water of the American River will be spinning huge turbines, generating cheap electric power for the farm and for the city.

Thus, we add to the legacy of America—a legacy of protection against drought, of recreation, of electric power, and we will do it all with one single project.

Gov. Pat Brown, the very able and progressive members of the California congressional delegation, have worked long and have worked hard for the Auburn-Folsom south.

I am glad that I can be a small part of their diligence and their success, and I am happy to be able to participate in making their dreams come true.

I have never seen a dollar invested anywhere in this Nation in water conservation, in multiple-use projects, that in a period of even a decade didn't prove that it was a good investment, and would pay very high returns on what we had spent for it.

So, this is not the last conservation project that we will approve. It is not the last legislation in this field. We are going to continue it until we have stopped the floods, until we have prevented the drought, and we have the kind of conservation program that is worthy of the 20th century, and worthy of the foresight of the American people.

Thank you very much.

THE 4-H CLUBS—A VITAL FORCE

(Mr. NATCHER (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I was visited by a group of 4-H Club members from my home district—the Second District of Kentucky. I was proud, Mr. Speaker, to be their host, for by their every word—by their every action, they evidenced their appreciation of the nobility and greatness that is America.

Just as my young friends were impressed by their Capitol, I, too, was impressed. For these young people had come to Washington not to find fault but rather to find facts. The thirst for knowledge and truth is inherent to the young, and in this group, this innate quality had been developed and strengthened through their participation in the 4-H Club program.

Certainly, we all know and respect the 4-H Clubs of America. Established in 1914 by the enactment of the Smith-Lever Act, the 4-H clubs now have a national membership of more than 2,500,000 and its practices have been adapted for use in 76 countries around the world. The 4-H was at first an organization for farm youth. Gradually from cities, towns, and suburbs, young people, in the familiar pattern of their years and seeking—needing—the companionship, the discipline, and the benefits of this program, sought to belong, and today, membership in the 4-H Clubs of America is open to all between the ages of 10 to 21 years of age.

In Kentucky alone, over 100,000 boys and girls took an active part in the 4-H Club program during the past year. I have no doubt but that every boy and every girl of that 100,000 will be better for the experience. These young people know that they are playing—and will continue to play—a significant role in our society, for 4-H activities range from service on a community level to that on the national level, and 4-H Club projects cover more than 100 areas of interest.

In this program, vast and varied as it may be, this age group is given the opportunity to find themselves. Energies of a new and rising generation are directed into constructive channels. The sturdy, solid concepts of true citizenship and the strong values of fine character are stressed. The movement, in itself, deserves our respect and the leaders, those men and women of vision, wisdom and understanding, merit our highest praise.

Mr. Speaker, it is a very real privilege for me to salute the 4-H Clubs of America. I wish for them continued success. As long as the world, as we know it, ex-

ists, some things will not change: there will be the crops—for the hungry will need to be fed; and there will be the leaders—for there will be those to be led. This is, in essence, the obligation 4-H Club members are preparing to accept.

They will meet this challenge. Cynicism and fear have no place in their lives and with magnificent maturity, they offer their heads, their hands, their hearts, and their health to the betterment of their country and to mankind everywhere.

TRADING STAMPS

(Mr. RESNICK (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Congressman LESTER L. WOLFF from New York State deserves the thanks of every American consumer for his courageous inquiry into one of the Nation's biggest but least understood enterprises—trading stamps.

Mr. WOLFF stresses that he does not want to outlaw stamps but merely to make sure the housewife knows it if she is footing the bill for the widespread use of trading stamps. The following editorial from the National Association of Retail Druggists Journal, a drug industry publication, summarizes the service Mr. WOLFF is performing for the consumers of America.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN LESTER WOLFF

"A veil of silence, a stamp curtain, has been dropped over the affairs of trading stamp firms. An investigation must be held of these companies, and it should start at once. I am also going to ask the Internal Revenue Service to justify and reexamine the determinations of trading stamp taxes. For if the statements of the stamp companies themselves are true, they are accumulating \$50 million tax free dollars annually in their redemption accounts—to redeem stamps that will never be turned in.

"What stirred the New Yorker more than anything else was the flat refusal of the stamp company officials to sit down in a committee room with Members of the House and discuss on friendly terms exactly what is happening in the trading stamp field. He wrathfully told the House on July 27 that when discussions opened, five of his colleagues 'departed from their busy schedules to participate'; but that trading stamp companies wrote they had 'neither the time nor money to spend on such a conference.'

"Dr. Eugene Beam, economist of the S&H Stamp Co. (whose bought-and-paid-for testimony defending stamps I have answered on numerous occasions), wrote Mr. Wolff that 'fundamental issues belong in the market place and not in legislative halls'; and, 'In a free society the decision whether or not to use stamps belongs to the retailer.'

OIL COMPANIES TACTICS

"In the first instant, Dr. Beam is fully aware of the racketeering tactics used by oil company officials (in cahoots with stamp company salesmen) who forced trading stamps upon thousands of service station operators on the threat of losing their leases. They had no choice—and when dealers threw the stamps out, both stamp company and oil company representatives showed up together to 'get the stamp signs up again, or get out of this station.'

"The Federal Trade Commission has a file of affidavits attesting to such threats; and

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Consensus of the reports from these defectors is that the Reds command at least 75 percent of the rebel zone's "commando" posts—the basic units of the rebel military organization.

In addition, the defecting officers say, Communists control all the rebel distribution points for arms.

WHAT REDS ARE PLANNING

Reports of new Communist strategic plans are seeping out of the rebel zone.

One of these plans is to seize a few small towns, far from the capital, and set up bases for Castro-type guerrilla war.

The best of the Communist guerrilla fighters would be slipped out of the rebel zone of Santo Domingo to lead these attacks. The targets would be lightly defended country towns, near mountains in which guerrillas could hide.

From all the data now in the hands of intelligence officials, one thing is clear:

Despite political compromises between opposing factions in the Dominican Republic, the Communists, now out in the open, are determined to fight on for an eventual Red takeover.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Sept. 7, 1965]

UNITED STATES REPORTEDLY OFFERED WESSIN \$50,000 TO QUIT

CHICAGO, September 6.—The Chicago Tribune said today that Dominican Brig. Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessen has been offered \$50,000 by the United States in an attempt to get him to leave the Dominican Republic.

In an article from Santo Domingo signed by Jules DuBois, the newspaper said Wessin had turned down the alleged offer.

DuBois said Wessin told him in an interview that he was visited between midnight and 2 a.m. Wednesday by two men he identified as Lt. Col. Joe Wyrick, an Army attaché, and David Phillips, of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The article said Wessin said he had been offered the money on his three-bedroom home and a lot across the street.

CUBA BUSILY EXPORTING SUBVERSION TO AFRICA STILL CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION NEEDED

(Mr. CRAMER (at the request of Mr. CLEVELAND) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, evidence of Communist Cuba's subversive goals continues to mount. No longer content with spreading his tentacles to other Latin American nations only, Castro is again actively working to overthrow African governments as well, having been successful already in Zanzibar.

In an article by Dan Kurzman in the September 3 issue of the Washington Post, this latest effort by Castro is ably explored. I will insert this article at the end of my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I have lost count of the number of times I and others interested in and concerned about this problem have called for the implementation of steps to halt Castro's ability to spread subversion. Our appeals have continued to fall on the ears of an administration deaf to the problem and to the very real dangers associated therewith.

In my May 1965 report to the people of my district, I said:

Castro's efforts to subvert other governments in this hemisphere were dramatically illustrated in the Dominican Republic and I predict that the festering troubles now besetting that Caribbean nation will erupt in much the same form in other parts of Latin America unless this country becomes determined to treat the disease as well as the symptoms.

The disease is Communist Cuba where training in infiltration and subversion has become that island nation's major export.

As evidence of Castro's subversive activities in other parts of the world continues to mount, I broaden my prediction and suggest that Dominican Republic type situations will erupt in African nations as well as in other Latin American nations so long as Castro's activities remain unchecked.

Mr. Speaker, I am calling for a congressional investigation of Castro's subversion throughout the world in hopes that an in-depth investigation by an appropriate committee of Congress will result in the implementation of steps by the administration to halt this spreading cancer.

Following is the above referred to article by Dan Kurzman which appeared in the September 3, 1965 issue of the Washington Post:

CUBA BUSILY EXPORTING SUBVERSION TO AFRICA
(By Dan Kurzman)

Cuba is supplementing its program of subversion in Latin America with a major effort to help bring down African governments.

Indications are mounting that Cuba is busily exporting its subversion techniques to Africa. Among them, according to informed sources, are these:

In late May or early June, a Cuban vessel reportedly discharged from 30 to 90 tons of arms at Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania.

Up to 100 Cuban Communists have arrived in Tanzania since late April mainly to give guerrilla training to African rebels of several countries.

Some 1,000 Africans are believed to have received guerrilla training and indoctrination in Cuba since 1962, and this program seems to have been accelerated in recent months.

The destination of the arms shipment is not clear, the sources said. Weapons, apparently consisting of small arms, machineguns, and mortars, could be intended for the Tanzanian army or for rebel groups in other countries.

The Cubans who have arrived in Tanzania are understood to be training select rebel groups from the Congo (Leopoldville) and the two Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola. One training center is believed to be located on the island of Zanzibar, which merged with Tanganyika to form the nation of Tanzania.

TWO CUBANS KILLED IN CONGO

In late June, two Cubans were killed by Congolese government troops in the eastern Congo. They had been fighting alongside rebel forces.

According to the Congo government, documents found on the bodies indicated that the two Cubans had left Havana for Moscow in late April, and that they then proceeded to Prague and Dar-es-Salaam before heading for the Congo.

Guerrilla training in Cuba, the informed sources said, is known to have been given in the last 2 years to Africans from Mozambique, Tanzania, Senegal, and Malawi. Unconfirmed reports have indicated that citizens of Portuguese Guinea, Kenya, and the Congo (Leopoldville) have also had such

training. In addition, youths from Mali and the Congo (Brazzaville) have been studying in Cuba.

SENEGALE CONVICTS 27

In late June, 27 Senegalese were tried in Dakar and found guilty of subversion. One of the accused testified that the group had been recruited for guerrilla training in Mali and then been sent to Cuba for further training. He said they, as well as other Senegalese, stayed in Cuba for about 8 months. They returned to Mali in late 1964, then to Senegal, where they were arrested during December and January.

The witness said the Senegalese had been given instruction in the maintenance and handling of small arms. They also underwent combat exercises.

After the overthrow of Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, sources indicated Cuba may have moved its base of subversive activities from Algeria to Tanzania.

CHANNELS FOR CUBA

The Cuban effort to subvert Africa is believed motivated by several factors. First, it is seeking additional channels for release of its revolutionary energies. Second, success in Africa could increase its sagging prestige within the Communist bloc. And third, Cuba, by increasing its influence in Africa, hopes to win the support of more Africans in its conflict with the United States.

The campaign in Africa seems to have started seriously with the trip of Industries Minister Ernesto Che Guevara to Africa early this year. Only 2 months after his return to Cuba, the Cubans started appearing in Tanzania.

AUBURN DAM WILL HARNESS RESOURCES OF AMERICAN RIVER, IRRIGATE THIRSTY LANDS

(Mr. JOHNSON of California (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday morning President Lyndon B. Johnson affixed his name to H.R. 485, the Johnson-Kuchel bill to authorize construction of the Auburn-Folsom south unit of the Central Valleys project. By so doing the President signed into law legislation for which we in the State of California have been working for many years. Completion of this project will completely harness the water and power resources of the American River, eliminating serious flood threats to our State Capitol of Sacramento, and putting to beneficial use the water resources which have been wasting into the sea.

As the sponsor of this project I am proud that this is an outstanding example of multiple-purpose development of water and power resources for flood control, irrigation, recreation, generation of electrical power, domestic and industrial uses.

I take great pride, Mr. Speaker, in the comments made by our President at the signing ceremonies, and respectfully insert them at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

We are delighted this morning to have our distinguished and very progressive Secretary of the Interior here with us, and some of the responsible Members of Congress, who have been very helpful to us in our endeavors during the past 8 months that the Congress has been here.

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trator of a Federal order, the producer receives less than the minimum prices that he is required to be paid. This seems to me to be a clear violation of section 8c(5)(A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 which provides that set minimum prices must be paid to dairy farmers.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this to the attention of my colleagues at this time in order to further solicit their support for the purpose of H.R. 6081 which would provide the Department of Agriculture with the unquestioned legal authority to participate in market promotion, advertising, and research in Federal order markets.

FOREIGN AID TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD (at the request of Mr. CLEVELAND) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, billions of dollars in foreign aid provided by the United States to India and Pakistan appears to be given in vain. Both countries are now at war in a senseless armed showdown that endangers peace throughout the world.

I strongly recommend that President Johnson immediately appeal to leaders of India and Pakistan to halt the fighting or be denied U.S. economic assistance, which so far since World War II totals nearly \$10 billion.

Money from America has helped both countries with ambitious development programs. India and Pakistan undermine America's contribution to their economic development by conducting a war that should alarm every nation.

The President should give a "cease-fire-or-else" message to the two governments as quickly as possible in the interest of returning peace to the world.

WHO REALLY SETTLED THE STEEL STRIKE

(Mr. GROVER (at the request of Mr. CLEVELAND) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, the majority whip, has proudly announced to the House the great consensus achievement of our President—a latter-day Solomon—a new Henry Clay—in settling the steel controversy.

To have a nonpartisan, nonconsensus, not cynical, but balanced point of view, I think the membership should read the following article by Ted Lewis in the Monday, September 7, Daily News:

CAPITOL STUFF
(By Ted Lewis)

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Over this Labor Day weekend, the self-serving White House clique of Presidential hero worshippers and image protectors has been most active.

They put out a detailed timetable of how President Johnson, all by himself, prevented a steel strike. And they embellished the official account with some supposedly direct quotations from LBJ himself—typical John-

sonisms which served to point up the effective and dramatic way he alone was able to smother a labor-management controversy after everybody else had given up.

Not content with giving the White House version of how the steel settlement was brought about, clique members, clearly on the boss' bidding, reported that the President concluded last week—on all operational fronts—his most difficult and his most successful week of the entire year.

One of the big cited successes was establishment of a provisional government in the Dominican Republic. The impression was left that Johnson deserved credit for this, rather than the hemispherical peace team, composed mainly of Latin American members to whom the buck was passed when LBJ's own troubleshooters McGeorge Bundy and Thomas Mann failed to find a solution.

The chief legislative problem in Johnson's most difficult and successful week was that of persuading a sufficient number of House Democrats to sign a petition so that a District of Columbia home rule bill could come to a vote.

This success for the President was actually more a tribute to his showmanship technique. It was a contrived operation from the start. The plot ran this way—House Democratic leaders, Speaker JOHN McCORMACK and CARL ALBERT, would fail to get the required 218 signatures of House Members and appeal to the President to save the day. He would then move in dramatically with personal phone calls and get credit for snatching victory from defeat.

Which he did.

NONE WOULD STEP UP AND TAKE A BOW

Was the steel settlement similarly contrived?

Obviously neither I. W. Abel, president of the United Steel Workers nor R. Conrad Cooper, chief negotiator for the industry, would ever admit this on a stack of Bibles. The same goes for the President's own troubleshooters in the steel dispute, including Senator WAYNE MORSE, Democrat, of Oregon, Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz, and Commerce Secretary John Connor. Who would dare deprive the President of total credit?

Nevertheless, there is fairly substantial reason to believe that the basis for a collective bargaining agreement had been reached last Wednesday—2 days before the President made his settlement announcement.

What had happened exactly a week earlier than last Wednesday helps to explain the indicated sequence of events. On August 25, the President, at a press conference, had emphasized in connection with the threatened steel strike the necessity of "continued cost and price stability in our American economy."

"I expect," the President added, "full and complete responsibility in the current wage negotiations and I expect continued stability in steel prices."

That statement was interpreted by management negotiators as an argument for sitting tight on their already submitted offer to the steelworkers. There was the feeling they had Presidential support, and that it was labor's demands which would, if granted, upset the economy. So there was a freeze in the settlement talks.

INDUSTRY FREEZE BEGAN TO THAW

By last Wednesday, however, the management freeze in the dispute began to thaw. Wirtz and Connor helped explain that there was a flexibility in the administration's views on price stability and that management could give a little as well as labor.

The word then went back to Pittsburgh that the negotiators, holed up under Johnson's orders, had pretty well got together except for ironing out a few details.

But that isn't the White House version, although it has been axiomatic in past labor

disputes of similar importance that the President does not put his prestige on the line unless the soundings show his intervention will be effective.

As a Presidential spokesman relates the developments here, last Thursday and Friday, were the crucial days when L.B.J. really bore down in a dramatic effort to break a stubborn management-labor impasse.

There is Johnson, operating like mad. His direct quotes, as now relayed, carry the conviction that the situation has worsened on Thursday. He tells the negotiators that "we've got 55 months of unparalleled prosperity behind us and I don't see how in the name of heaven you can gamble it away."

TIME HAS COME TO PUT THE STACK IN

And on Friday he has a private huddle with Wirtz and Connor. He recalls that the late Speaker Sam Rayburn told him once "that the most important thing in politics is to know when to put your stack in. The time has come for us to put our stack in."

Then he sends Wirtz and Connor back to the negotiators with his final "suggestions." Finally at 5:01 p.m. the representatives of labor and management succumb to the Johnson treatment.

Wirtz passes on by telephone from the negotiating room the first word of the great Johnson triumph. "Mr. President," he says, "you've got an agreement."

The whole White House-planted story is too pat. It smacks too much of a Greek legend about one of the miraculous labors of hero Hercules. It is far easier to believe the Pittsburgh version that both sides had reached informal agreement last Wednesday and what happened thereafter was just window dressing to gild the Johnson image.

HORTON RESOLUTION WELCOMING DELEGATES TO WORLD CONFERENCE ON WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW

(Mr. HORTON (at the request of Mr. CLEVELAND) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have the pleasure to announce to my colleagues in the House that I have introduced today a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the people of the United States welcome to our land members of the legal profession from 120 nations who will be participating in the Washington World Conference on World Peace through Law.

This Conference, which is being held as a part of the International Cooperation Year as proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly, begins in Washington on September 13, 1965. That day has been proclaimed World Law Day by the President of the United States, to further world interest in international law and to promote the establishment of a world legal system.

The importance of this Conference and of World Law Day, and the hope that they hold forth as a road to world peace through cooperation is singularly significant. The jurists, lawyers, and legal scholars who will attend this conference from every corner of the earth are the creators and leaders of their own national institutions of law and justice. It is precisely this group of men, who hold the keys to the formation of a meaningful system of international justice, that

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can lead us toward the goal of peace through cooperation.

I would like to quote briefly from a statement made by Charles S. Rhyne, chairman of the World Peace Through Law Center, regarding the purpose and importance of World Law Day:

Law must replace force as the controlling factor in the fate of humanity. World Law Day will cause man to think and act to build through international cooperation a peaceful world which can only mean a world where the rule of law has replaced the rule of force. * * * No more meaningful project to save humanity from nuclear holocaust could take place as a part of International Cooperation Year.

As Americans, whose Nation is structured on the principles of law and justice, we should evidence every enthusiasm in welcoming the leaders of the world's legal profession to our shores. As Americans, we must be especially interested in their work, and especially concerned for their success in reaching for the crucial but elusive goal of world peace.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it can be no less than the sense of Congress that these delegates we warmly welcomed to the United States and supported in the worthy task they have set about to accomplish.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COULD BECOME A LATIN AMERICAN LAOS

(Mr. CRAMER (at the request of Mr. CLEVELAND) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly disturbed by a report in today's paper that the United States has offered Dominican Brig. Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessin \$50,000 to leave the Dominican Republic. If this report is true, it is an alarming indication of the extent this administration will go to obtain support for a provisional government in the Dominican Republic which, in my judgment, could result in that country becoming a Latin American Laos.

The Communists have surfaced in the Dominican Republic. The rebel held zone has been turned into an annex of Havana with training in subversion, sabotage, and political indoctrination going on under the noses of the OAS peacekeeping force and the United States.

The Castro inspired 14th of June movement, the Red Chinese MPD—Dominican Popular Movement—and the Dominican Communist Party now control the rebel military organization in that country. As such, they will play a key part in the coalition government established this week.

Mr. Speaker, this administration has stumbled and bumbled the Dominican Republic situation and must bear the blame for what I fear will be an eventual Communist takeover there.

That the administration is now attempting to buy off what may be one of the last pro-American leaders in that country, in view of the facts I just recited, is alarming indeed.

The administration first asked Dominican General Berreras to drive the pro-

Communist rebels out of the Dominican Republic. Following repeated attacks on the President's sending of marines into that country by so-called teach-in groups and other ultraliberal organizations and individuals in this country and Latin America, our goal quickly changed and what was formed as a protective zone to save American and foreign lives in downtown Santo Domingo became a wall of protection for the rebels themselves. Thus, Berreras' attempts to drive the rebels out were frustrated by the very same U.S. troops sent in to prevent that country from falling into the rebels' hands. Because Berreras refused the rebel demands voiced by the OAS team, he was forced out by the withholding of U.S. funds.

Having entered the Dominican Republic in the first place, it is inconceivable that the United States should have backed down in this manner.

Today, the Communist-led rebels are stronger than ever, both politically and militarily, and have been elevated to a position of dignity dictating much of the settlement terms and by becoming a partner in the provisional government in the Dominican Republic. They are certain to use this position as a platform from which to launch an intensive campaign to take over the Dominican Republic and to abort the election process supposedly guaranteed.

Mr. Speaker, the same considerations which justified our intervention in that country in the first place justify the continued presence of U.S. troops in Santo Domingo until we are certain that the country will not be taken over by the Communists.

All of this points to the failure of our policy with regards to the real trouble spot in this hemisphere—Communist Cuba.

Castro continues to be the real cancer in this hemisphere. He is now spreading his tentacles to Africa. So long as we refuse to take short-of-war action against Cuba, we can expect further Dominican Republics to erupt throughout the world.

I am hopeful the administration will consider a meaningful trade ban, the recognition of a non-Communist Cuban government in exile, and a stop to the flow of Communist trainees and arms between Cuba and other Latin American nations as well as Africa.

Following is an article from the September 6, 1965, issue of the U.S. News & World Report which discusses this situation. Following also is the press report on the U.S. offer of \$50,000 to Gen. Wessin y Wessin which appeared in the Washington Post, September 7, 1965:

[From: U.S. News & World Report, Sept. 6,

1965]

AS COMMUNISTS SURFACE IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(Note.—Communists are out in the open now in the Dominican Republic, plotting to spread the fighting on a countrywide basis. Arms stockpiles, guerrilla schools, sabotage—all are involved in the Red strategy for an eventual takeover.)

SANTO DOMINGO.—A festering sore of communism, centered in downtown Santo Domingo, now is threatening to infect the whole of the Dominican Republic, adding to the problems that the U.S. faces here.

Active and powerful in the rebel zone of this capital city are three Communist groups. Each is hiding arms around the country, and training young men to use them later, in guerrilla war, or terrorism.

The Communists began surfacing their plans to fight on even as the rebel "President," Col. Francisco Caamaño Defio, was negotiating to end the civil war. There was increasing evidence that Caamaño himself was a captive of his Communist supporters.

Two of the Communist groups publicly rejected the plan to end the civil war by setting up a provisional government. Instead, they called for a Castro-style armed struggle to go on.

On August 11, one of these parties even dropped its old name, "Socialist," and came out openly as the "Dominican Communist Party."

Five days later, this party proclaimed its "main task": to prepare for further armed struggle, so that the Communists can win "victory in the next popular insurrection."

The second Communist group that calls for continued war is the Dominican Popular Movement, or MPD, which follows the Red Chinese line.

Third and largest of the Communist organizations is the "14th of June Movement," made up mostly of tough young men who want to follow the path of Fidel Castro.

POPULAR FRONT?

The 14th of June movement is saying little now about its long-range goal of violent revolution. Instead, it is trying to lure non-Communist leftists into a "popular front," with softer talk.

But the 14th of June movement, like the other two groups, is setting up forces to go on fighting.

Like the others, the 14th of June movement is stockpiling arms, in and out of Santo Domingo. Like the others, it is recruiting young men from all parts of the republic, and bringing them into the rebel zone for short courses in guerrilla war, sabotage, and terror.

Taxicab drivers do the recruiting. They tour the country, offering free rides back to the rebel zone to anyone who wants to get guerrilla training.

Intelligence reports from inside the rebel zone indicate many young men jump at the chance. An estimated 1,200 to 1,500 are in training at the center run by the 14th of June movement in a park in the rebel zone. At night, they go to classes in political indoctrination.

The group also operates an advanced school in demolition, judo, sabotage and hand-to-hand combat. This school, in the National Conservatory of Music, had 260 men and 30 women in training in mid-August.

Col. Manuel Montes Arache heads the faculty. An expert frogman, he also is chief of armed forces in the Caamaño government.

Smaller guerrilla schools are run by MPD and the Communist Party.

These recruits are in addition to the hard core of Communists already trained to fight as guerrillas or terrorists.

Rock-bottom estimates of this strength, counting only trained partisan fighters, are listed this way:

MPD—about 500.

Communist Party—700 to 1,000.

Fourteenth of June Movement—more than 3,000. Not all are fully trained or politically indoctrinated, but all are under tight Communist control.

These people add up to a formidable armed force—particularly in a country as politically divided as the Dominican Republic. And, increasingly, there are reports that the power of the Communist groups is growing within the rebel camps.

Many of the reports come from Dominican military officers who have been with the rebels, but now are defecting in ever-increasing numbers.